Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

country or even on sections of tree trunks as large as themselves; and in the present case of full-page plates, the technique we have is perhaps preferable.

We wish this book all the success it so thoroughly well merits; and should that be its happy lot, perhaps the eminent author will not forget that some other groups of game-birds might be treated in the same manner, with equally good results. — E. C.

Some Canadian Birds.[1] — Mr. Chamberlain's very worthy aim is to produce a book on common birds at so low a price that it will be within the reach of every child who would know something of the feathered inhabitants of field and grove. He warns us not to expect too much, and when we glance at the price on the cover of his little volume, we readily admit that we have received more than our money's worth.

He gives pleasingly written biographies of some forty species. His style is attractive and seems well adapted to interest beginners. It is unfortunate, however, that he pays so little attention to the subject of identification, his descriptions being very brief and generally unaccompanied by measurements. It is to be hoped that in the second series of these bird studies, which we doubt not will duly appear, scientific names will be properly capitalized.— F. M. C.

Kirkwood on Maryland Birds.[2]— Faunal lists are of two kinds: they may sum up existing knowledge, however slight, of the life of a region as the basis for future work, or they may present the essentially complete results of long continued, careful observations. The present list belongs to the former class and should be considered as a preliminary report on Maryland birds, or, more strictly, the birds of eastern Maryland, for the author's information is largely drawn from what he terms the 'tide-water' region.

It is of course highly desirable that in a list of this kind attention should be drawn to the large number of birds whose presence in the State can scarcely be doubted, but which through insufficient observation have not actually been recorded within the State limits. To prevent their confusion with birds already known from the State, and to properly emphasize the

[1] Some Canadian Birds. A Brief Account of Some of the Common Birds of Eastern Canada. By Montague Chamberlain. First Series. Birds of Field and Grove. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company, Limited, 1895, 12mo. pp. x + 96, 15 cuts. 30 cents.

[2] A List of the Birds of Maryland giving Dates of the Arrival, Departure and Nesting Periods of our Regular Birds; also including Stragglers and such others as no doubt occur but are not recorded. By F. C. Kirkwood. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, pp. 241–382. Baltimore, 1895.

fact that they are to be especially sought for, these birds should be included in a separate list with an appropriate heading, as is customary in standard faunal papers. The author, however, commits the serious error of placing these birds in the body of his paper without even typographically distinguishing them from those that properly belong there. Examination shows that of the some 330 species given, about 42 are included as of probable occurrence. *Grus mexicana*, *Scolopax rusticola*, *Pavoncella pugnax*, and *Milvulus forficatus* have, it is true, been recorded from adjoining regions, where, however, they were too evidently accidental to deserve admission here.

The list itself adequately reflects our present limited knowledge of Maryland birds, the author having apparently made excellent use of the material at his command. It is attractively printed and we trust may prove an incentive to ornithological research in the region of which it treats.—F. M. C.

The Structure and Life of Birds.[1]—This work takes a place on an almost vacant shelf in the ornithological bookcase. Its purpose is best stated by the author, who in his preface remarks: "The aim of this book is an ambitious one. It attempts to give good evidence of the development of birds from reptilian ancestors, to show what modifications in their anatomy have accompanied their advance to a more vigorous life, and, after explaining as far as possible, their physiology, to make clear the main principles of their noble accomplishment, flight, the visible proof and expression of their high vitality. After this it deals, principally, with the subjects of color and song, instinct and reason, migration, and the principles of classification, and lastly, gives some hints as to the best methods of studying birds." The specialist reading this syllabus will probably doubt the author's ability to adequately treat of so many and such varied themes within the limits of 400 pages, and while it is true, that some subjects suffer at the expense of others, the book contains a vast amount of exceedingly suggestive and valuable information. Furthermore, at the conclusion of each chapter, a list of works is given for the assistance of those who would pursue the subject more fully.

In the accepted meaning of the word we should imagine that the author of this well conceived book could not be called an ornithologist. Rather he seems to approach his task from the standpoint of the anatomist or physicist, and here he is apparently at home. His chapters on 'The Skeleton of Bird and Reptile' (pp. 6–28), the evolution of birds from reptiles (pp. 29–59), 'Form and Function' (pp. 60–172), and 'Flight' (pp. 173–274) are important contributions to structural and functional ornithology.

[1] The Structure | and | Life of Birds | By | F. W. Headley, M. A., F. Z. S. | Assistant Master at Haileybury College | With seventy-eight Illustrations | London | Macmillan and Co. | and New York | 1895 | The Right of Translation and Reproduction is Reserved. | Sm. 8vo, pp. xx + 412.